A REAL CONTEST

With a nice prize open to everybody.

FIRST We will give away on December 24th a new and interesting game board to every boy or girl, under twenty-one years old, who has built up, by December 1st, a checking or savings account amounting to $25.00

SECOND Every Mother and Dad whose checking account shows an average monthly balance of $100.00 or more, for August, September, October and November may have one of these games to use or give away.

COME ON! LET'S GO! and see how many can win.

The Farmers' National Bank

Appomattox, Virginia.

QUARREL OVER CASH SPLITS CULT COLONY

Vancouver Island Group Repairs to Court.

Vancouver, B. C.—A philosophic cult with a reported membership of 2,000 Americans and Canadians has been recorded in a series of charges and counter-charges of theft over the handling of the institution's funds. The colony, known as the Aquarian foundation, had attracted little notice in its sequestered location on Vancouver Island at Cedar-by-the-Sea, near Nanaimo, until its sixty-year-old leader and its secretary-treasurer were arrested for embezzlement.

Discord broke into open strife when Edward A Wilson, president of the foundation and known as Brother XII, opened another colony nearby on Valdez Island, called the Mandkeith settlement.

He followed this by accusing Robert England, secretary-treasurer and reported ex-American secret service agent, with embezzling $2,800 of the institution's funds.

England, released on bail, retaliated by accusing Wilson of misappropriating $13,000. Wilson was released on $20,000 bond only to be met with fresh charges and trespass charges.

The colony is said to have been founded by a dozen wealthy Americans and Canadians for the study of full cosophy.

While the community is small in the fall, it numbered many times its present residents during the summer, when hundreds of students, mostly from Wilson's ex-home, learned the codes of the sect. The visitors included both men and women.

Sorts of Sunlight Found to Affect Milk

Washington. — Milk exposed to sunlight quickly develops a linseed oil odor and cardboard taste, experiments by the bureau of dairy industry of the Department of Agriculture show.

The light acts as a catalyst, causing oxidation much more quickly than milk kept in the dark. In reaching this conclusion the bureau prepared a series of duplicate samples of milk, one set of which was exposed to day light and the other kept in the dark. In all cases the samples kept in the dark developed no off flavors or odors, even after seven to nine days at near freezing temperature, whereas the samples in the light at the same temperature developed the character istic cardboard odor and taste after twenty to forty-eight hours, of which eight to twenty-six hours were day light.

The experiments were undertaken because of a general supposition that indirect or diffuse daylight had little effect on the milk. The samples in the tests were never exposed to direct sunlight but were placed in a north diffuse light, proving that milk should not be kept in any sort of sunlight.

Dog Gets Life Pass on Street Railway

Nashville, Tenn.—"Buddy" is the only animal in Nashville allowed to travel without definite limitations on all traction conveyances.

He is a German police dog, specially trained to lead the blind, and his quiet, unobtrusive behavior has led traction officials to grant his master, twenty-year-old Morris S. Frank, a life pass for the dog on all their street cars.

Frank, totally blind, last summer went to Switzerland to obtain "Buddy" and to learn his system of guiding a master.

Prominent Nashville business men, interested in the dog's work, plan the establishment of a school here for training other police dogs for similar service.

This institution, known as "The Seeing Eye," is to start operations early next year. A German dog trainer has been engaged and a waiting list of blind men and women who want dogs already is on hand.

High Speed Travel.

London, England—Lieut. Darcy Greig has traveled faster than any human being ever traveled before, but not fast enough to set a record. His plane flew at the rate of 319.21 miles an hour. The speed is not officially recognized as a record because it was not five miles an hour better than the existing mark.

Napoleonic Art Loot to Be Sold in America

Paris.—Napoleonic loot, old paintings taken from captured towns in Belgium and Holland, are being sent to the United States for sale.

These pictures, forty-eight of them, were part of the collection of General Haquin, once aide-de-camp of the emperor and commander of one of his armies. He was "fired" because he refused to execute all the terroristic orders his superiors thought necessary to cow the populations of conquered towns.

For a century the pictures remained in the Haquin family, but were sold last year by the general's grandniece, Mme. Giovannoni, and have just been bought by the Master's Art gallery of New York.

They have been valued at $1,000,000 by a group of experts, including Dr. W. N. Rakint, Petrograd, Despard met Fitz-Gerald, the Spanish art authority, and Henri Gerver, one of the French government's appraisers.

HIGHEST BRIDGE IS SPANNING COLORADO

New Structure Will Open Up Vast Territory.

Phoenix, Ariz.—Replacing the ancient ferry that has served northern Arizona and southern Utah dwellers since white men first began to travel the uncharted area of the Painted desert, the Lee's Ferry bridge, highest structure of its kind in the world, is to be formally put into use with elaborate dedication ceremonies next June.

The bridge will open up a great expanse of country and eventually result in a direct Mountain states' automobile route from Canada to Mexico.

Located at the upper reaches of the Grand canyon in the wild, unsettled portion of northern Arizona, the bridge will provide for the first time a handy route of transportation between Arizona and Utah.

Is Only Bridge.

It will be the only bridge crossing the Colorado river in Arizona north of Topaz, near Needles, Calif., and will provide an easy way for tourists from Arizona to reach Bryce canyon, Zion National park and Rainbow Natural bridge in southern Utah; the north rim of the Grand canyon and the great virgin forests in northern Arizona, and for travelers through southern Utah to visit the painted desert, south rim of the Grand canyon, petrified forests and other natural wonders in Arizona.

It is expected to open up trade and traffic between Utah and Arizona, neighboring states that have been separated by the great cleft known as one of the wonders of the world. It will be a means toward developing commerce and of opening a vast land that is known to hardly anybody except the Hopi Indians, who roam the desert.

467 Feet High.

The three-hinged, steel arch bridge, considered by engineers to be more rigid than the suspension type, is 467 feet above the stream bed, and its ends rest in precipitous cliffs which border the Colorado river. The span itself is 615 feet long, with the bridge over all being 880 feet. So far as can be determined, it is the highest automobile bridge in the world.

Because of the height, engineers encountered difficulty in devising a way to construct the bridge, as there was no way of building false supports from the bottom of the canyon. The cantilever plan was employed and the supports were constructed in the granite walls. As the bridge was built out from the wall, first on one side, then on the other side of the river, toggle joints were used to extend the huge steel beams until the two sections met in the center and were joined.

Material had to be trucked 125 miles over a seldom traveled desert road to the site. Some of the steel sections used in the construction were 56 feet long and weighed 14 tons. These had to be hauled by truck and trailer.

Denver Man Combines Pulpit and Bricklaying

Denver, Colo.—Dr. Thomas Murray, Denver's preaching bricklayer, finds that "building foundations for homes has its place, just as building foundations for the soul."

Spreading the gospel in winter and mortar in summer, the blue-eyed Irish immigrant has worked his way through two universities, including Princeton, with his trowel.

He brought his parents to the comfort of America in 1911, one year after his arrival here, and married soon afterwards, all through the earnings of his trowel.

"I have a lot for which to thank bricklaying," he said. "It gave me opportunity to preach.

"I worked my way through school with it. I used to work summers, and make enough money to go to school a year. The other lads would wash dishes during the school to make their way."

Doctor Murray is completing a community center for his church here as a part of this season's bricklaying. Last summer he built a bank in Holly Cole.

"You make a lot of friends when you're a preacher," Murray said, and added, with a smile for his family of five, "but when you're a bricklayer you're sure of three meals a day."

Restore House Where Gen. T. J. Jackson Died

Richmond, Va.—The little house near Guinea in which Gen. T. J. ("Stonewall") Jackson died has been restored by the United Daughters of the Confederacy as a shrine to the famous southern leader.

General Jackson was shot at Chancellorsville when he and a party of Confederate soldiers were riding through the darkness, mistaken in the darkness for members of the federal cavalry, were fired upon by Confederate soldiers. Jackson was wounded by three bullets and as the reins dropped from his hands, his horse, frightened with terror, almost carried its rider into the federal lines before it could be stopped.

His last order before being borne from the field on a stretcher was to one of his staff: "You must hold your ground, General Pender; you must hold out to the last, sir."

ANY INSURANCE RISK INTERESTS BRITISH

Many Queer Policies Are Written by Firms.

London.—Insurance companies are often called upon to issue policies that are hardly distinguishable from bets, and this is nowhere truer than in London, where the example of Lloyds, noted for being willing to quote a premium on any possible future event, is followed by many other companies.

The only stipulation most of them make is that the person taking out the policy shall have a genuine insurable interest, which means that he will lose money if the event insured against occurs.

Under this system a London theatrical promoter recently took out a policy insuring the lives of the royal family, on the ground that a period of national mourning would cause the closing of theaters. Insuring against twins is fairly common, while breach of promise, loss of bets on horse races, bad weather during vacations and elopements cause the writing of many policies.

Figuring Premiums.

Insuring the stability of foreign governments gives the political experts in an insurance company a keen steady job figuring premiums. The life of the late czar of Russia was insured for more than $5,000,000 by various English business men with interests in Russia. Hundreds of policies were issued to Anglo-German traders when German marks sky rocketed so suddenly. One policy has even been issued insuring the financial solvency of the British government, but the company which issued it considered the premium paid more or less in the nature of a gift.

Sometimes the underwriters are hard put to calculate the probabilities of an event occurring, on which the premium rate is based. How, for instance, did they figure out the chances of three barrels of attar of roses on a Bulgarian estate which were insured against possible destruction by the invading Serbs? How did they compute the possibilities of sudden when a cashier asked to be insured against losing his money if his debtor took his own life? Policies were issued to cover both these contingencies.

Insurance against election risks is common. The insurance companies will make money if the government chosen at the next general election has a good majority; but if it is returned with so slight an advantage that a new election will have to be called soon, the underwriters will have to pay for the losses that always occur in the business retardation that goes with elections. Failure of electric current is a frequent source of business for insurance companies but records of generating stations make it comparatively easy to figure the probabilities when a theater proprietor asks to be insured against blight falling him.

About once a month we read tales of dancers insuring their legs for stars their weights, or pianists their fingers. Sometimes these tales recur suspiciously like publicity, and we feel that the actress who insures a particular dimple for an astronomical amount, or who seeks some still un insured part of her anatomy to support a new policy, is activated rather by the thought of newspaper headlines than any real forebodings.

Hat Insured Against Wind.

This would hardly be the case, how ever, in such an example as that of Professor Huxley, whose eyesight was insured for $25,000, or Kubelik, who valued his bow hand at $50,000. Perhaps one of the oddest—and that we should hesitate to say was not contracted with an eye to the newspapers—was the policy taken out by Cecile Sorel, who insured a hat studded with diamonds and emeralds against the risk of being blown overboard during an Atlantic voyage. If dirt would have been cheaper not to have worn it on shipboard.

Aside from the policy guaranteeing the solvency of the British government, perhaps the safest on record was the one insuring a famous pastry against the expiration of the family name. When the policy was taken out there were 66 persons bearing that name, and there seemed no possibility of a lack of heirs.

Tax Collector Idle in Pennsylvania Village

Armagh, Pa.—This little village of some 110 inhabitants is a tax collector's paradise—little or no work, but the salary goes on.

In a recent survey conducted by the Department of Internal Affairs it was disclosed that no taxes were collected or needed here in 1927.

According to Tax Collector Martha E. Tomb, a small tax was collected in 1926 on taxable property assessed at $81,085, netting $394.15.

This was not only sufficient for the needs of the village in that year but created a surplus large enough to make taxes needless for 1927.

Dahlia Juice Supplies a New Kind of Sugar

Washington.—Discovery of a new sugar in the juice of dahlia tubers is announced by the United States bureau of standards.

It was discovered during tests to find out the structure of inulin, which is a starchlike substance found in the dahlia juice. About 92 per cent of this juice was resolved into the already known sugar called levulose or fructose, but the remaining 8 per cent was a mystery.

This residual substance was subjected while in syrup form to a light polarization test. Fructose when given a similar test rotates the polarized light to the left, but this unknown sirup rotated it to the right. Other tests red-ved it to crystalline form, which the announcement says is a sugar that has "never hitherto been isolated."

133 Americans Take Citizenship in Mexico

Mexico City.—In the last five years 133 Americans have given up their United States citizenship to become naturalized Mexicans.

The Americans occupy distinguished places in the list of those who have taken out Mexican citizenship papers in the period mentioned. Chinese to the number of 1,147 became Mexicans, as did 628 paulards, 178 Italians, 176 Germans and 156 Japanese.

A total of only 3,262 persons became naturalized Mexicans during this time. Blame for the reduced figure is placed at the doors of unstable internal conditions and what is termed an antiquated, over-severe naturalization law. The government now is at work on a new and more lenient law.

for Economical Transportation

CHEVROLET

Place your order Now-

The Outstanding Chevrolet of Chevrolet History

-a Six in the price range of the four!

Since the announcement of The Outstanding Chevrolet of Chevrolet History, tens of thousands of people have placed their orders for this sensational new car. Never before has any new Chevrolet ever won such tremendous public acceptance in so short a time!

The new Chevrolet six-cylinder valve-in-head motor is an engineering masterpiece. Not only does it develop 32% more power than any previous Chevrolet motor . . . not only does it offer scrupulously increased speed and faster acceleration—but it provides this amazing performance with such outstanding economy that it delivers an average of better than *20 miles to the gallon of gasoline!*

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The marvelous new bodies by Fisher are designed for distinctive beauty and style as well as exceptional comfort and safety.

Come in and learn the full and significant story of this greatest of all Chevrolets!

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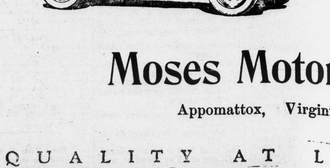
The Outstanding Chevrolet of Chevrolet History will be displayed in a series of advance showings in the cities listed below:

Washington, Dec. 1-4, Mayflower Hotel . . . Chicago, Dec. 1-8, Fire Oil Bldg., Wacker Dr. and Wabash Ave. . . . Los Angeles, Dec. 1-8, Ambassador Hotel Auditorium . . . San Francisco, Dec. 8-15, Civic Auditorium, Larkin St. . . . Cincinnati, Dec. 8-14, Hotel Sinton . . . St. Louis, Dec. 8-14, Arcadia Ballroom, 3215 Olive St. . . . Atlanta, Dec. 18-22, Auditorium—Armory . . . Dallas, Dec. 15-22, Adolphus Hotel, Junior Ballroom . . . Portland, Ore., Dec. 18-22, Public Auditorium.



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A. H CLEMENT, Editor.

THURSDAY, DEC. 6, 1928,

Our fathers used to marvel at a billion dollar congress --- now it is more than four billions. How Americans do spend money.

Buckingham Raid

Monday night Sheriff McKinney, Deputy Conner and Inspector Bingham, joined State Prohibition officers in a raid in Buckingham county. The raid occured north of Dillwyn near Well Water and a ton of sugar and other raw material was captured, together with five men and three automobiles. The still is said to have a capacity of 500 gallons per day. The men belonged to a gang operating from near Richmond. On the way in one of the men escaped from Mr. Bingham's car. The rest are lodged i n Buckingham jail—three white men and one darkey, where they had a hearing yesterday and were sent on to grand jury.

Portrait Unveiled

A memorial service was held Monday at the court house amid

Forever Alive

The result of the recent presidential campaign has been the theme for numerous articles in the daily press. Many of those articles are extremely pessimistic. The result of the recent contest for supremacy is in my opinion, no occasion for a post mortem examination, nor requirem for the defeated party. The Democratic party has weathered the storms of many bitterly contested political battles and bids fair to be in the game, when an unborn generation takes our places as citizens and partizans. The Democratic party has been split in twain thrice to a serious extent during it existence. 1860 found it torn asunder on the question of slavery—one wing advocating a restriction and the other wing an extension. The National Democratic Convention convened in Charleston, S. C., April 1860, with Stephen A. Douglas, the choice of the Northern delegates — the Southern delegates bitterly opposing him because of his attitude toward slavery; that had been drawn out in his famous debates with Lincon in their memorable contest for the U. S. Senate in 1858. No nomination for President could be made in Charleston; so the convention adjourned without making a nomination and reconvened in Baltimore in July. The second assembling was as disastrous as the first—the breach couldn't be healed and as a result, both factions nominated tickets—Stephen A. Douglas, leading the Northern faction and John C. Breckinridge the Southern faction. Lincoln, the Republican candidate, was an easy winner in the November election that followed. Secession, war and the reconstruction period followed. Sixteen years passed on to history, but in 1876 the Democratic party awoke from its "Rip Van Winkle sleep" and became a live and active force for the nations affairs. 1876 found the old party with its "war paint" on, ready to contend for the principles it held dear. The election returns and Democratic victory showed that Samuel J. Tilden and Thos. A. Hendricks had been the victors in that memorable contest. The Republican candidates contested the election and congress, creature of, ed by enactment, an electoral commission to decide the contest composed of five members of the House of Representatives, five members of the Senate and five members of the Supreme Court. The electoral commission on a strictly partisan vote, decided in favor of Hayes and Wheeler by two days before the inauguration; thus becoming parties to the biggest steal recorded in American political history.

The drifted on and in 1884 the Democratic party nominated Grover Cleveland, of N. Y., and Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, to lead the party. Victory crowned the Democratic party's with success, after having been the minoriety party since 1860. The Democrats took the "count" in 1888, but "came back" strong in 1892 and captured the prize at the November election of that year. The currency question became a live issue in 1896 and they split as they did in 1860. Two sets of candidates were put in the field and as a natural result the Republican party was ushered into power. The wounds caused by the split in 1896 never healed until 1912, when the democrats united on Wilson and owing to the rupture of friendship between Taft and Roosevelt he was an easy winner. 1916 found both parties united with all factional differences healed, Wilson was nominated by the Democratic party and Hughes by the Republican party. After a closely contested fight, Wilson was declared the successful candidate. The causes of division in the recent presidential campaign are too recent to be discussed here and will be left for the future to decide, as to the wisdom of the attitude of thousands of loyal democrats—just as true as those that bolted the party in 1860 and 1896. The past, as the writer sees it, justifies the prediction, that the great recuperative powers of the Democratic party will again manifest itself and will yet become a force for good in the affairs of the nation.

OPTIMIST.

PENN'S BODY FOUND BURIED IN ENGLAND

Pennsylvania Man Wants It Removed to America.

Meadeville, Pa.—Near a lonely byway in rural England, unmarked save for a small stone, lies the body of William Penn, founder of the state of Pennsylvania.

The Quaker leader's burial plot, shadowed by mighty trees and surrounded by an old fence, was discovered last summer by Arthur L. Bates, former representative from Pennsylvania, who toured Europe with his family.

Bates has started a movement to have Penn's body removed to Pennsylvania and a suitable monument erected to mark his grave.

He says Penn's grave, near an unimproved dirt road 18 miles from London, is in danger of being entirely forgotten. The lettering on the tombstone, he says, is almost illegible.

The burial plot, which, Bates reports, appears to be a private one, also contains the bodies of Penn's two wives, Guilelma and Hannah, and their children.

The former congressman suggests that the condition of the state founder's resting place be called to the attention of Governor Fisher of Pennsylvania in the hope that he may recommend to the legislature the appointment of a commission to negotiate with British authorities concerning removal of the body.

Should officials of Great Britain refuse consent to removal of the body, Mr. Bates suggests permission be obtained to erect a monument on the present grave.

Penn acquired what is now Pennsylvania—43,000 square miles fronting on the Delaware river—through a grant of King Charles II, to square a debt owed by the monarch to Penn's father.

Accompanied by 100 English Quakers, Penn arrived at his tract in 1682 and laid out the city of Philadelphia. After watching his territory develop from forests to cultivated farms, Penn returned to England, where he died in 1718. His title to the state was apparently good, for as late as 1790 the property rights of his descendants were acquired by the American congress for $550,000.

Study Seeks to Clear Mystery in Cell Life

New Haven, Conn.—Seeking to learn more about fundamentals of the principles and the evolution of life, research is under way in Osborn Zoological laboratory here into the puzzling inability of a one-cell animal to reconstruct itself every 25 or 30 days.

The animal is the paramecium and its research is under direction of Dr. Lorande L. Woodruff, professor of protozoology.

The unusual factor in the periodic renewal is that it occurs without mating or fertilization, which is the ordinary way of cell life rejuvenation. Each renewal is accompanied by increase in vigor of the animal.

The application of such research lies in the fact that anything which helps explain the life of single cells may lead to knowledge that can be used ultimately for the direct benefit of mankind, because the human body is a structure of countless separate, co-ordinated cells.

Savant Gets $10,000 to Relieve His Poverty

Los Angeles.—The Daily Mail says that it has learned that the poverty of a man who has given his life to combating malaria has been relieved by the gift of $10,000 by Sir Ronald Ross, wealthy widow of Sir Robert Houston.

Sir Ronald Ross 30 years ago was one of the men who discovered that malaria is carried by mosquitoes. This discovery led to eradication of the fever which was endangering the completion of the Panama canal. He was given his title, but no other public reward.

Now at the age of seventy-one, serf ously ill and with the use of one arm gone, he has been living close to want in a tiny flat here. He offered the papers and books of a lifetime of study for sale to relieve his distress.

Silver Fox Strays Into Montreal and Is Caught

Montreal, Quebec—A silver fox strayed into the streets of Ahuntsic, a suburb of Montreal, and was captured by a policeman, who led the animal to the station on one would lead a dog.

The fox is valued at $500. Shortly afterward it was resting contentedly in a box at the police station. There are several fox ranches on Montreal island, not far from Ahuntsic.

Money Circulation Off to $40.46 a Person

Washington.—On the United States on October 31 there was 4,807,736,465 in money in circulation, or $40.46 per capita on the estimated population of 118,820,000 the country had on that date. The figures were announced by the treasury.

The circulation statement showed a steady fall in the per capita currency circulation since October, 1920, on which date it amounted to $53.01 a person. Last year during October the per capita circulation was $42.12.

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TIMES-VIRGINIAN

FOUR DEATH SHIPS ADRIFT ON PACIFIC

Lost Vessels May Sail Years on Aimless Cruise.

Port Townsend, Wash.—The waterlogged hulks of four Japanese "death ships" now missing almost two years from home ports are drifting somewhere in the north Pacific and mariners gaze daily across the gray wastes expecting the foat craft to turn up. According to hydrographic records, it is now time for them to escape the ocean eddies.

Five fishing vetles, each manned by about twelve men, were blown out to sea in a typhoon which raged off the Japanese Islands in December, 1926.

Almost a year later in November, 1927, one of these ships, with its tragic freight of bodies, came drifting up the Washington coast.

It was the Ryoei Maru. The boat was towed into Puget sound by the steamer Margaret Dollar. An examination here by quarantine officers revealed the fact that, in a desperate effort to live, some of the crew had turned cannibal.

A few days later another of the wandering fishing craft was sighted off the coast. But the freighter that discovered the hulk let it drift, not knowing its tragic story.

Four of the vessels, stoutly built to resist the Pacific storms, still drift somewhere between the Pacific coast and Japan, say shipping men.

Charts of the United States hydrographic office have been sent to that office where they drift for years on one of two great 1,000-mile current circles.

One flows southward from the west coast of North America, then swings out into midocean, then turns north toward the Orient. The other is directly west of Hawaii. A vessel whirling into either might drift there for years without being sighted.

Hydrographers estimated the Ryoei Maru drifted 20,000 miles in endless zigzags and circles to reach the Washington coast.

Dusty Books Provide Job for Methuselah

London.—One lone man is working on the job of renovating the 2,000,000 books in the British museum.

For 14 years he has been polishing the dusty volumes, and there are only 13,700,000 more to fix.

If his present rate of progress continues, he will complete the task in just 1,320 more years—unless somebody publishes another book in the meantime.

This patient, dauntless workman is Mr. I. Moss. He sits on a high gallery in the famous treasure house of the nation and fondles the cover of one book after another.

His skilful hands caress 1,000 volumes each month, 15,000 each year, 500,000 each decade; that means 1,500,000 in a century!

But Mr. Moss never stops to worry about the time. He tackles each book one by one with a sponge, with a deft and gentle hand, restoring their youth with a magic solution.

Expert Directs Opening of Safe by Telephone

Baker, Ore.—A rock expert, listening over the telephone to the almost inaudible sounds of falling tumblers in a safe door, directed the opening of a strong box here.

Miss Kathleen Kirett, office employee, telephoned Charles Brown, the expert, in Weiser, Idaho, nearly 50 miles away, that she had lost the safe combination. She said Brown told her to put the mouthpiece of the telephone next to the safe door and to listen with the dial. By the sound of the tumblers she directed the hand and the door was opened in less than five minutes.

Irish Students Find Prehistoric Remains

Dublin.—Skeletons of prehistoric men have been found in 4,000-year-old limestone caves discovered with stalagmites at Kilgreany, County Waterford, Ireland.

The finds consist of skeletons and remains of skulls, leg bones and finger bones have been discovered during excavations by university students.

The caves still bear traces of habitation.

Near by have been found a bronze knife, eight inches long, a bronze pin, beaded bone boars' tusks for necklwear, a quantity of pottery and two millstones for grinding corn.

Page Digress!

Klnston, N. C.—Willie Langdon, negro youth, saw an elderly white man drop a dime. Before he could return the coin, the owner had driven off in his automobile. Willie cranked his own flivver and overtook his man, a miles away. "You may keep the dime," the latter said.

Gum So Popular Rumania Bars It

Bucharest.—The government has ordered the withdrawal of all American gum-vending machines from the tobacco stands of Bucharest. The unofficial excuse for the action is that the sale of gum was found to be interfering with the sale of tobacco, a government monopoly

Lace Making Old Industry

Lace making was invented in the year 1561, at St. Annaberg, in Saxony, by Barbara Uttmann. The first establishment of lace manufacture in England is said to be due to some refugees from Flanders, who settled in the village of Cranfield, in the west of the county of Bedford, adjoining Buckinghamshire.

MENDOZA HEADS GANG OF MEXICAN BANDITS

Displaces "El Catorce" in Front Page Honors.

Mexico City.—Benjamin Mendoza, a bandit who sometimes operates almost on the borders of the capital, is seizing the front page honors formerly held by the famous "El Catorce." The bandits or rebels who recently fought with federals on the Cuernavaca-Mexico City highway almost within sight of an automobile containing United States Ambassador Dwight W. Morrow and Mrs. Morrow were said to have been members of the Mendoza group.

Mendoza with Maximiliano Vigueras is regarded as responsible for most of the recent holdups of motorists on the highways around the capital. In at least one of his attacks Mendoza exhibited a savagery which is generally rare among the bandit gentry in Mexico.

Assault Victims.

This was the holdup and assault of a dozen or more automobile loads of Sunday week-enders on a visit to the famous cave near Cuernavaca. Besides being deprived of their money and valuables, several women of the tourists' party were assaulted brutally by Mendoza's men. The bandits, using the tourists' car, also fired on a nearby village.

Facts of the holdup, including the details of the assault on the women, were slow in reaching the capital.

Mendoza's attacks on villages and towns in the region around Cuernavaca where he generally operates have on one or two occasions been extraordinarily relentless. At one point where he wiped out a small federal garrison, his men came away with fifty federal uniforms, according to a foreigner who was in the district at the time.

Turn Loose Locomotives.

With himself and a picked band wearing the uniforms, Mendoza and fifty men entered another town in the guise of federals and asked for local volunteers to help hunt Mendoza. Twenty-seven citizens responded. They were hurely outside the town, according to the story brought to the capital, when the bandits turned on the volunteers and killed them without warning.

Twice the Mendoza band, or a group believed to have been under his direction, set loose wild locomotives on the Cuernavaca-Mexico City railway in an attempt to wreck passenger trains. Each time, fortunately, the locomotive wrecked itself

Within the last few weeks a federal escort of twenty-five men on a Cuernavaca train was completely wiped out by bandits, and the train burned. There were almost no passengers aboard and the dead were confined to the soldiery.

Plane Successfully Used in Seeding Grass

Portland, Ore.—Success in grass-seeding experiments carried on by airplane over a 1,000-acre area in Coos county, Oregon, may result in the seeding of large pasture areas along the Pacific coast from the air in 1929.

An excellent stand of grass, evenly distributed over the area, was obtained at approximately one-third of the expense incurred by hand seeding, Harold R. Adams and N. W Perkins, commercial flyers at Lyrtle Point, set a record for speed in seeding grass lands when they covered the 1,000 acres in slightly more than ten hours.

The idea, which was conceived by Dr. Earl G. Lowe, a physician at Coquille, Ore., and one of the stockholders in the Coquille Valley Sheep and Wool company, may be extended to other pasture lands next year.

Using a specially constructed hopper to hold the seed in front of the cockpit, the valve opening of which was controlled by the pilot in the rear cockpit, pilot was able to seed strips 90 feet wide flying at an altitude no hour from an altitude of 200 feet.

Communist Girls Adopt Signet Wedding Ring

Moscow.—Communist girls, longing for something more than a two-minute marriage registration ceremony to be sure the lawful wives of the men they love, have invented a "red" signet wedding ring for husband and wife to wear. It is to be a symbol of marriage. The ring is a plain band of gray iron. The seal in the Soviet emblem of a crossed hammer and sickle with the addition of an engraved portrait of Lenine in the center.

Violent opposition to the ring, and wedding rings of all kinds, has arisen from the subject is being debated in Komsol (young communist) meetings opponents declare that wedding rings are petty bourgeois ornaments, a symbol of slavery and barbarism.

St. Louis Standard in Use of American Tongue

New York.—The American language seems to be spoken in St. Louis better than in any other city.

Such was the conclusion of an audience at Columbia after listening to 20 records of as many varieties of speech in the country, from the Vermont twang to the Southern drawl.

Prof. William Cabell Greet of Barnard suggested that St. Louis was the standard and the audience, 100 graduates of Columbia, agreed.

We Hope Not

A Bohemian student at Neo-hydroxeate 101 dumplings, or "twetchenknoe del," at one sitting. It is to be hoped that he doesn't have to eat his words.

Tellers Kept Busy

About 35 tons of coins are handled daily by the Federal Reserve bank of New York.

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